Incursion of United States Troops Into Mexico.

Forced March to Santa Rosa Mountains.

IN THE CAMP OF THE KICKAPOOS.

A Gallant Charge and Rout of the Savage Enemy.

NINETEEN INDIANS KILLED.

Forty Squaws and One Hundred Horses Captured.

RECROSSING THE RIVER.

General McKenzie's Command Fired On by the Mexicans.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT ON THE BORDER.

Preparations for War Between the United States and Mexico.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, May 22, 1873. The United States troops have at last taken decided action against the marauding bands of Mexicans and Kickapoo Indians who have been devastating the lower counties of this State. On Sunday last, the 18th, General McKenzie found

A FRESH INDIAN TRAIL crossing the Rio Grande into Mexico, and followed it with four hundred men of the Fourth

On the following morning he reached the camp of the Kickapoos, near the Santa Rosa Mountains, and immediately attacked the savages.

d. Nineteen Indians were killed, in cluding one chief, and forty women and children were captured, besides a large herd of THE MEXICANS THREATENING

The Mexican troops on the Rio Grande manifested a disposition to attack General McKenzie's force, but the cavalry succeeded in recrossing the river to this side with the

### ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, May 22, 1873. A confidential letter received by a gentle-

man in San Antonio, and dated Brackettsville, Kinsey county, Texas, May 20, 1873,

As I informed you when here in Brackettsville, frem every indication I was forced to believe that this county was the passing ground for the numerous

DEPREDATING BANDS OF SAVAGE INDIANS bloody incursions on the inhabitants of the lower and more eastern counties. From nt developments it would seem that in this lusion I was perfectly correct, for early last month, the stock men report, they not only discovered the

NUMEROUS DIVERGENT TRAILS

of the savages leading from points on Devil's River, the northern boundary of this county, to several crossings of the Nueces River, its eastern boundary; but in several instances bands have been seen numbering fifty or sixty warriors dividing themselves in every direction to have a wider and richer field for their depredations. In consequence of these reports and for other causes General McKenzie, commanding the garrison at Fort Clark, promptly started a company of cavalry over the various creeks and Indian crossways throughout the country. and thoroughly scoured every portion of the surrounding country where the Indians might possibly conceal themselves: but, notwithanding this vigilance on the part of General McKenzie and the troops under his command,

A BAND OF FIFTY WARRIORS succeeded in evading the troops, crossed the Nueces River, and, as usual, divided themselves into small raiding parties, the better to enable them to evade pursuit and prey upon the stock and other property of the people of the lower counties, whose ranches are, to a great extent, devoid of protection. Under these exasperating events and circumstances of even a more aggravated character, as well as

THE POPULAR FEELING AND EXCITEMENT, General McKenzie was influenced to resolve at any risk, cost or consequence, to break up this nest of savages by attacking them on their own camping ground near the Santa Rosa Mountains, in Mexico, and there, if not totally destroy them, at least to cripple them as to render them unable for some time to carry on their murderous forays and cruel expeditions upon the frontier inhabitants of Texas. Accordingly, on the morning of Saturday last, the 17th instant, all the available cavalry force of the garrison was ordered to be equipped and in readiness at a moment's notice for important duty on the Rio Grande.

PREPARATIONS FOR ATTACE. Douriers were despatched from headquar-

ters to the several companies stationed in the various creeks and crossings with similar orders, which were strictly complied with, and all the available force of the Fourth cavalry, numbering some six hundred men seembled at the call of their commander and proceeded under the guidance of the halfbreed scout. Van Green, of Maveric county, and other guides, crossed the Rio Grande, and, by a forced march of eighty miles into the interior of Mexico reached

THE CAMP OF THE KICKAPOOS

at early dawn, having been forty-eight hours in the saddle and twenty-four hours without food or water, being compelled on the march to throw away and dispense with every utensil, ccontrement or requisite whatever that could in any manner retard the speed of their march.

THE CHARGE was made at dawn. The Indians, who were unprepared for the attack, made but slight stance, the greater portion of them attempting to flee to the neighboring mountains for

NINETEEN INDIANS BILLED. In the encounter nineteen warriors were killed and about an equal number wounded. Forty squaws have been captured, and some

one hundred horses and other property stolen

by the Indians have been recovered. THE CAVALRY LOSS. The troops lost three men-one-killed and the others mortally wounded.

THE MARCH BACK.

Couriers arrived at the post last night with orders for 2,000 rations, the food of the troops having been thrown away in order to expedite the march. The couriers report that General McKenzie and his command have safely recrossed the Rio Grande with the captives and recovered property, camping last night at Van Green's, the guide's ranch.

PROVISIONS FOR THE TROOPS.

Six wagons, laden with provisions, have been sent to their relief. They will probably arrive here to-morrow (Wednesday). The prisoners are mostly the squaws of the Indians who crossed the Neuces 'last moon.' forty strong, and who are now depredating in the lower counties.

THE MEXICANS INTENSELY EXCITED. Since the affair I have learned that intense excitement prevails on the other side, and it is said the Mexican frontier authorities are excited to the highest degree, and have assumed a very hostile attitude towards us. Reports of this kind were even in circulation here

APPREHENSIONS OF WAR

A gentleman of high standing on this frontier, and who is thoroughly conversant with Mexican frontier affairs, having practised law in the leading towns of Coahuila, Mexico, informed me shortly after your departure that influential men of the towns of Santa Rosa, Monclova, Saragossa, Nova, Morelis and San Fernando are apprehensive of hostilities arising between the two coun believing that the difficulties tries. that have arisen between habitants of both banks of the Rio Grande can only be settled by has just levied on her citizens such an extraordinary tax as is only done in cases of great revolutions or threatening war.

TEXAN CITIZENS ARMING POB REVENCE. Another gentleman of high standing in this community, a former resident of Mexico, and a man whose veracity is unimpeachable, informs me that he received a communication from an American resident of Nova, Mexico, in which is mentioned the organization of a body of men whose object is to retaliate the damage done by the Mexicans last Fall in their raid on Villa Nueva; and the writer goes so far as to counsel the gentleman to exercise due vigilance in the care of his life and property. I mention these matters to convince you

THE PEELING WHICH PREVAILS IN MEXICO toward the people of the United States, and the probability of its being intensified by this last affair of the Indian camp at Santa Rosa. The supposition amongst the frontier men is that it will precipitate hostilities. You will have more news by next mail. The troops and prisoners will probably arrive here to-morrow. THE UNITED STATES TROOPS PIRED ON BY THE

MEXICANS. I have since learned that the troops were fired upon by the Mexicans as they were recrossing the Rio Grande.

THE BORDER DIFFICULTY.

Reinfercement of the Rio Grands Army-The Mexicans Watchful-Preparations for Seising the Southern Bank of the River in Satisfaction of Claims Against Mexico.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, May 14, 1873.
Generals Beiknap and Sheridan have been hero, and let us hope that the good will evinced by Texas toward the late visitors will, if it bear no other fruit, have a tendency to eradicate from the mind of the Lieutenant General the opinion heterodox he ped now that drinking champagne in Texas leasanter than to be valuiy calling for water in any place, no matter how much warmer than Texas that place may be. Although the war fever has somewhat abated, the public is still firm in the belief that the day is not far distant when our troops shall encamp on the right bank of the Rio Grande. While there is undoubtedly a large class of persons in Texas, adventurers, &c., who, like se ar for something to turn up, and that nething a war with Mexico, there is also another community, representatives of public opinion—
who, looking te the present security and future
greatness of the country, point to a like conclusion
as inevitable unless there should be a peaceable
solution of the problem.
Since my arrival I have had many opportunities

the Eighteenth minner, now to be sent here. Granting that the late movement of troops here is not an actual demonstration against Mexico, it nevertheless betokens an unusual vigilance on the part of the government, which has long been needed for the protection of our frontiersmen against roving Indians and Mexican thieves, and needed for the protection of our montiersmen against roving Indians and Mexican thieves, and which failing, as it eventually must, to accomplish that purpose, will show that the Rio Grande is not our proper boundary and that other measures must be adopted. Patrol the Rio Grande with five regiments of cavalry, and though these border raids may be checked they could not be put an end to. An illustration of the inefficiency of the present system for Guarding our prontess.

to. An illustration of the inefficiency of THE PRESENT SYSTEM FOR GUARDING OUR PRONTERS.

WAS afferded at Fort Clark while Generals Belknap and Sheridan were there, when a band of Mexicans made a dash to within seven miles of the fort, and carried off from thirty to forty head of horses, and, though immediate pursuit was made, it is to be presumed, judging from past experience, that the raiders have get off safely with their plunder. How long is this perpetual petty warfare to continue on our border? How long, for example, would our neighbors on the St. Lawrence be permitted to indulge in such pastimes and go unwhipped of justice? The Mexican government should be held to as strict an accountability for permitting armed bands to violate our territory as England was for the depredations of the Alabama cruisers, or as we should be held responsible by ethers under like circumstances. It is a mystery why, with our long and timeworn list of grievances, with both might and right on our side, we have for so many years treated Mexico with such tenderness, when it is apparent that she is powerless as she is unwilling to reddress them.

THE ROBBER AND MURDERER CORTINA.

These Mexicans who have been most conspictions in attacking our people have heen rewarded proportionately to their Ill-spent services. Take the case of General Juan Cortina as one in point, by birth a peon and whilom a bandit, who in 1859, I believe, raided with fire and sword from Ringgold to Brownsville, and is to-day a brigadier general in the Mexican army. There are, by the way, a score of indictments against this same Juan Cortina in the Courts of Cameron county for murder, robbery and arson, sufficient to hang him if he has a dozen lives—should we ever catch him. The truth is, that these things will happen in the future as they have in the past, unless we adopt the only true remedy, and that remedy is the same xation of Mexico entire, or in part—say the States of Coahulia, Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas—peaceably if we can, jorciby if we must.

they are in minerals and a soil which possesses a marvellous fertility. I wish only to say that a glabce at the map will convince you that with these States in our hands there would be an end to the raiding on the lower Rio Grande. There is another theory to account for the factease of troops in Western Texas, for that there is an increase or concentration no one here will dispute, and that is that we may be helding them in hand ready to selze upon some part of Mexico, as a quita pro quo, for the bill of damages that the Commissioners now in this city are collecting against Mexico, and which aiready amounts to nearly seven millions of dollars. How is Mexico to pay these millions of dollars. How is Mexico to pay these millions, wither bankrupt exchequer and an uncertain revenue, unless she does so by a cession of some of her territory, or offsetting them by straw claims?

of her mushroom revol fair exhibit of the people here on the y, and as such I give to you and, an ex-army officer, who went on the other de in 1861, has been appointed a commissioner for ermoyal of the Klokapoos from Mexico to their servation, but from their known bestility to us is a wender if he succeeds.

# SILK AND DOG SMUGGLER.

n Official Induces a Fireman to Sm the United States District Court at Trenton, before Judge Nixon, in which Bernard O'Grady, once a line of steamships, was charged with smuggline two dogs and twenty-five yards of silk from Liver pool to Jersey City. District Attorney Keasley conducted the prosecution and Mr. Mercer Shreve forty years of age, of short stature and seems to be anything but a professional amuggler. He has followed a scafaring life for ten years. There is no doubt from the nature of the evidence law. His wife died four weeks ago in Liverpool and left five children, who are now cast on the

BEREFT OF MOTHER AND PATHER. last that prisoner had smuggled some silk, and per admitted that he had brought over the silk, say ing that he thought it was no harm. The accused

Grand Jury.

Charles Beville was called. He deposed that Charles Beville was called. He deposed that he had made arrangements with accused for the delivery of the makings of a silk dress for his wife; the prisoner brought the silk to him, which he said he had got at Liverpool; witness said, "All right; bring it up; have you got anything else?" prisoner had two jerrier dogs in his pockets, which he said he had brought from Liverpool to a friend of his in New York; the duty on dogs was twenty per cent; it was he who set the trap to catch the unsophisticated O'Grady in the act of smuggling.

William G. Mank testified that he found two dogs and a roll of silk in prisoner's possession; found bills and samples of silk between his breast and shirt.

counts.

While the jury were out Mr. Keasley addressed the Court and said that in consequence of the unfortunate and said that in consequence of the unfortunate and said that in consequence of the unfortunate and said that in consequence in which the prisoner was placed by the death of his wife, and having the care of five children, he would not press for a severe sentence. He had no doubt but that the prisoner had been led into this offence by designing parties; therefore he asked the Court to exercise whatever elemency that would be consistent with justice in sentencing the prisoner. Mr. Keasley further stated that he had received letters from most respectable parties in New York asking him to purfue this course. After the rendition of the verdict the prisoner was remanded till Tuesday, when sentence is to be pronounced:

# CHICAGO'S REBUILDING JUBILES.

Спісадо, Мау 22, 1873. The Mayor and city authorities have extended an British and German Ambassadors, the German Con-sul General in New York, the Governors of the New England and Middle States and the Canadian prov-inces to be the guests of the city during the three days of the "Rebuilding Jubilee," commencing June 4. The great concert will be on Thursday, June 5.

Proclamation by the President to the Louisianians.

Turbulent and Disorderly Persons Warned.

Kellogg's Government To Be Sustained.

PEACE AT ANY PRICE.

Matt Carpenter's Speech in New Orleans

THE CAUSE OF THE PROCLAMATION.

Alarm of the Kellogg Party and an Appeal to the President.

DREAD OF MARTIAL LAW.

A Citizen's Explanation of the Origin of the Difficulty.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1873. The following proclamation was issued by the President to-day :-

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA-A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas under the pretence that William P. Kellogg, the present Executive of Louisiana, and the officers associated with him in the State administration were not duly elected, certain turbulent and disorderly persons have combined together with force and arms to resist the laws and consti-

And whereas it has been duly certified by the proper local authorities, and judicially determined by the Inferior and Superior Courts of said State, that said officers are entitled to hold their offices respectively and execute and discharge the functions thereof;

And whereas Congress, at its late session, upo nized the said Executive and his associates, then, as now, in office, by refusing to take any action

And whereas it is provided in the constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every State in this Union, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic vio-

And whereas it is provided in the laws of the United States that in all cases of insurrection in any State or obstruction to the laws thereof it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be con vened, to call forth the militia of any other State or States, or to employ such part of the land and naval forces as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection or causng the laws to be duly executed:

And whereas the Legislature of said not now in session, and cannot be convened in time to meet the present emergency, and the Exthe constitution of the United States and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, has therefore made quate to protect said State and the citizens thereof against domestic violence, and to enforce the execution of the laws;

And whereas it is required that whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, to use the military force for the purpose aforesaid, he shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective homes within a limited time;

Now, therefore, I. Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby make proclamation and command said turbulent and disorderly persons to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date, and hereafter to submit themselves to the laws and constituted authorities of said State, and I invoke the aid and co-operation of all good citizens thereof to uphold the laws and preserve the public peace.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be omsed.

Done at the city of Washington this 22d day of May, in the year of our Lord 1873, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-U. S. GRANT. By the President: J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS. Acting

Secretary of State.

# WHAT CAUSED THE PROCLAMATION

Senator Carpenter's Speech in New Orleans-Kellogg Alarmed-Martial Law Threatened,

Washington, May 22, 1873.

A heavy thunder clap on a clear day with bright skies would not have so astonished the people of Washington as the President's proclamation regarding the Louisiana rebellion. The first inquiry naturally was why the manifesto should be issued now, when there were apparent peace and supremacy on the part of the State government. Five scores of negroes had been killed in Grant parish, the State authorities had been defied at St. Martinsville, gun shops had been gutted in New Orleans, the Governor of the State had narrowly escaped assassination, and amid all these troubles, with the Metropolitans armed with the latest approved weapons, with federal troops and federal orders to back them, there had been no formal demand for the President's warning proclamation. What new invention of the enemy had roused Kellogg to this supreme request,

THE LAST PRATHER WHICH BROKE THE BACK of the stable government in Louisiana, is this:—It appears that Senator Carpenter, in his speech in New Orleans on Tuesday night in Exposition Hall, after alluding to the prosperity of the North and the poverty of the South, gave the audience numbering over 3,000 persons, some plain talk of Louisiana amatrs. He continued:—

SENATOR CARPENTER'S SPEECH.

I must say here, gentlemen, that slavery not abolished. Slavery is the dominion of o

and McMilan. We took up both of these cases and made a full inquiry. We wanted to hear from everybody, and everybody was heard, and the committee was satisfied that if the election had really elected anybody McMerry was elected. (Immense enthusiasm and applause.) But we were not well satisfied of this, and that is what's the matter. If the returns were truthiul McMerry was elected, but as the case was presented to us we were satisfied the election was not fairly held. The question then was, What could be done? Kellogg was not elected at all, and McKnery was elected, if at all, by fraud. The logical course, then, seemed to us, that there had been no election. We knew not how to settle the question. We therefore said the only way to do was to send it to the people and have a new election. (applause.) We were all States rights men. I have been one and will always be. Therefore the United States could not give this State a government, and the only way for the United States to do was to leave it to the people themselves. But Mr. Morton said we had no right to interfere with what had already been done, and the Election bill was defeated. The question again arises, What is to be done? I think Congress should settle the matter. Now, can there be an honest election in Louisians? I don't know, but Congress will establish a government in some way, and if there cannot be an honest government east exact government Congress will have to give them one. Now, to my colored friends. They are, they say, afraid to vote. Well, if they are from cause, then a government will have to be furnished which will allow them to vote. And, gentlemen, if the Kellogg government cannot show that the election returns were fraudulent, I believe Congress will over a new election and put him out. (Applause.) What you must do in the meanine is this:—As the President must see that the laws are executed, he must, under the decree of the United States Courts, support the Kellogg government, and you cannot help yourselves. That Durell's is get aside. It But you must keep the peace until this outrageon conduct of Durell's is get saide. It is not Kellog that governs the State, it is not Kellog that governs the State, it is not Graut, but the law, and to it you must submit. Congress will doubtless correct it, and I pray you, gentlemen, fo God's sake, do not injure your cause by any disturbance, and I feel convinced you will be set right Turn your attention to your trades and commercial enterprises. There is Mexico before you; there are the West India Islands all before us, if we do not allow Europe to steal our trade. Spain, in thatter, is sommitting the greatest outrages on on trade, but we will in the end secure it. Wit these there are the North and West imploring you for God's sake, te do something. Why don't yo let politics alone and attend to your business (Loud cheers). The nation is waiting for you, an Implore you to set your house in order that w may be with you. (Cheers).

The audience then adjourned with three cheer for Senator Carpenter, the orator of the West. H

then returned and stated that he had not voted to plause. The assembly then dispersed.

of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate agains his usurpations, and informed the President by telegraph of Carpenter's incendiary speech o had been the leader of the McEneryites in the Senate during the closing days of the last session of Congress, and had said, "I Congress will order a new election nd put him (Kellogg) out." In his spe Tuesday night Kellogg was obliged, in self o appeal to the President for troops, as the greatest difficulty would be in New Orleans, where Carpenter's remarks would do the most harm. Yesterday the facts were laid before the Attorney with the trouble in a firm manner. The President had rejused to interfere until formally called upon for assistance. When Kellogg's requisition was received he at once telegraphed him to ascer tain what foundation there existed for the Presi dent issuing a proclamation. This continu through yesterday. Governor Kellogg said that he was reliably advised that in the country

parishes there was virtually AN ARMED ORGANIZATION TO HARRASS THE STATS embarass the operations of the State government and, under pretence of opposing Kellogg and his appointees as having no authority, keep up the strife until the meeting of Congress. Governor Kellogg at the same time said that movements which had not yet been made public, might post bly lead to outbreaks in some of the interior parishes, and he deemed it best to settle the question of federal recognition at once, that whatever might have been said by Senator Carpenter would not be the means days the Kellogg government is not left unm lested, the President will be compelled to declare martial law in the State, and that is exactly what the followers of McEnery most desire, and what the supporters of Kellogg most fear.

The Case of General De Blanc. NEW ORLEANS, May 22, 1873. General De Blanc and companions were before the United States Commissioner to-day. The case was adjourned until Monday on account of the absence of witnesses for the State.

# ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE.

It Is Maintained-The War of Races the Work of Scheming Carpet-Baggers.
SHREVEPORT, May 5, 1878. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

We have had in this State, since the year 1868,

wo great political divisions, founded on distinc

tion of color. The constitution of 1868 was adopted and Warmoth elected Governor by reason of the that election the white or democratic party carried many parishes by the voluntary aid of the colored ands of colored men voted for Seymour and Blair. In this city we had several large clubs of colored men enthusiastic in the cause. The negroe throughout the country attended our mass meetings and seemed as anxious to co-operate with their white employers and neighbors in politics as in raising cotton. Warmoth com-menced that administration which plunged the State deep in debt. The colored men in the Legislature became the pliant tools of the carpet-bagger, and soon learned that politics was more lucrative than raising cotton or sugar. Oscar J. Dunn, the Mentenant Governor, a negro of strong native sense, became the exponent of his race, and deate to the numerical strength of the colored votes. "Stand by your color!" became a political railying an intensity by the white missionaries, who had left their country for its good to devete their lives men (for a consideration) that at the general State election, in the Pall of 1870, the whites and blacks were arrayed against each other in solid oppo-

tarily remained here ever since 1865, from his con ticket." In spite of Loyal Leagues, the whites (who by the census of 1870, had a majority in the State

After the election of 1870 Warmoth began to adopt a conclinatory policy toward the old citizens by republicans who hated and feared Warmoth and wished to destroy his leadership. This antag onism culminated in the notorious effort of Carter Casey & Co. to get control of the Legislature, im peach Warmoth and "reform" the government The Governor weathered the storm, with the and assistance of the United States troops. the Carterites, under the common banner of form, had the effect of forcing Warmoth to cho between the two colors. With the instinct of are virtue and property of Louisiana, and with the in stinct of a sagacious politician he chose that side which must win, sooner or later.

The election of 1872 saw the two races almost

now knew their power, and insisted on a larger share of the spoils. They even became jocular, liked to join the "cullud man's party." A few went or district. The result is well known. The el was strictly legal under the "Election laws" (1) to protect the suffrage of the men. The registration was full and that the polls were not placed where they were massed at a single poll, and if the Con ten hours those who failed to be reached and who to the rendezvous, put their marks to printed am-dayits that they had been deprived of the right of

court room. A bill to perpetuate testimony placed the "Election laws" in chancery, and the Vicege ruling. From this election has resulted two governments in the State and two sets of officers in allow McEnery to prevent Kellogg from cel

This political war of races in Louisiana, leading their employers as deadly enemies, and whose political existence depends on keeping the two races hostile. The only remedy for this state of things is to let the intelligence and virtue a nity of showing to the negroes that we are friends in politics as well as in planting twelve months the two races would be re

and peace and prosperity would prevail.

We are a loyal people; we have ratified all the count of race, color or previous col ery; we have approved all the deples and tenets of republicanism as pro the Cincinnati platform; and we might for a third term, with another increase if the representatives of that party it would save trouble in the future for the Presi dent to appoint the Executive, and perhaps allow Durell to appoint the Legislature without going through the forms of an election. RUSTICUS.

"HAMLET."

George MacDonald's Farewell Lecture Affecting Goodby.

A large and intelligent audience ass Donald's farewell lecture on "Hamlet," The following gentlemen occupied seats on the platform :-Holland, Messrs. Watson, Gilder, James O'Murry, Charles S. Robinson, W. H. Ward, N. H. Schenck, G. H. Putnam, Rosewell Smith, Abraham Coles, W. M. Taylor, J. M. Morrison, D. M. Crevar, R. R. Bowker, R. L. Laremore. A large number of the lec-turer's distinguished friends and admirers were

ker, R. L. Laremore. A large number of the lecturer's distinguished friends and admirers were detained by the inciemency of the evening. Mr. William Cullen Bryant presided and introduced the lecturer to the audience in a brief, but appropriate and complimentary speech.

George MacDonald was presented himself to the audience and opened his observations in a very happy and touching style, to which the meve of every muscle in his pensive and intelligent face gave a striking impress, and won fer him almost instantaneously a sudden outburst of applause. He then explained the plot of the marvellous play, told its history as gleaned frem his own silent study; took up the different acts, one by one, and placed the whole picture beautingly before the awakened imaginations of his audience. He next solved Shakspeare's intention in producing "Hammet" and gave it in a few striking words:—"A man may smile and s-m-i-ie and be a villain." The next solved Shakspeare's intention in producing "Hammet" and the poet-novelist did it admirably. During the whole lecture he never lorged to eulogize "the divine William;" but when Shakspeare made a point he never "cackled" after it. He de ended the character of Hamlet from accusations attributed to him of madness, inactivity and want of will, and proved that he had all the various contrary qualities from the different parts which he is made to act. His first interested to the lad all the various contrary qualities from the diderent parts which he is made to act. His first impressions of his father's murder; his hatred to his mother; his distrust in Ophelis, leat she too may be decetful; his numerous dialogues with Polonius, Claudius and Horatic; all these he analyzed so admirably that one who never read "Hamiet" could aimost know him thoroughly and veuch for the reasons of his reckless and terrifying mode of acting; Hefe also, especially when pioturing Ophelia's character, he shewed his deep knowledge of moral character, and proved his own conception of the thousand wayward feelings of the human heart, and particularly the weakness and feeble attempts of women in trying to be sincere. "Why didn't Ophelia speak out her mind!" but if she did Shakespeare probably could not write the play. The best of it was, however, she finally went mad. His interpretation of the selicioquy, "To be or not to be, &c.," was very noved, and worthy of note by students of the great dramatist. Mr. MacDonaid pronounced it to be what few expected, "Not a solitoquy of Hamiet contemplating suicide, but of Hamiet contemplating the death of the King," and proved this from the various applications of the most appropriate lines. In this explanation he elicited continued outbursts of applanse.

After concluding the Rev. Dr. Bellows made the meant and waving of handkerchiefs. Mr. George MacDonaid then spoke to all his last "goodly." He knew what it meant, and he felt its force. He would return again, and the words which in the meantime should be interchanged between him and his friends in America should always be considered words of friendship. He then said, in a prolonged and affectionate tone, "Goodby."

THE LIGHT WEIGHTS.

The stakeholder, R. D. Byrnes, day before yesterday paid Seddons the stakes in the light weight championship between him and Arthur Chambers. This ends the match.